**IEEE P802.15**

**Wireless Personal Area Networks**

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| Project | IEEE P802.15 Working Group for Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs) |
| Title | **D4 Comment resolution instructions** |
| Date Submitted | 28 June 2021 |
| Source | Bober, Kai LennertFraunhofer HHI | Voice: -Fax: -E-mail: bober@ieee.org |
| Re: | Comment resolution on D4 |
| Abstract | This document contains proposed resolutions for CIDs A-19, I-13 / I-191 / I-9 / A-20, I-306, I-52 |
| Purpose | Aid comment resolution |
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**Legend:**

* Arial size 13 indicates subsections for individual comments
* Red underlined text needs to be adapted during the comment implementation (e.g. because it is a reference).
* Bold italic text is an instruction to the editor to implement the text

CID A-19

***Remove the definition of HCM on page 20***

***Remove the following text from P27L28-31:***

, M-ary pulse amplitude modulation (PAM) with Hadamard-coded modulation (HCM) without the all-ones code

***Change P28L17-19 as follows:***

Binary pulse-amplitude modulation (2-PAM) with 8B10B line coding, as defined in 9.3.5 is supported. It is combined with Reed-Solomon (RS) forward error correction (FEC) to correct errors due to the noise.

***Remove HCM Allocation element from Table 4 Control frame subtypes.***

***Remove 6.6.17 HCM Allocation element and renumber the subsequent clauses.***

***Change 6.6.20 as follows:***

**6.6.20 PM-PHY MCS element**

The *PM-PHY MCS* element, shown in 0, holds a subset of supported MCS for the PM-PHY.

|  |
| --- |
| **1 Octet** |
| ClockRates |

**PM-PHY MCS element**

**Clock Rates:** A bitmap indicating the set of supported clock rates. Reserved bits shall be set to zero. A one in the bitmap indicates that the given clock rate is supported. A zero indicates that the clock rate is not supported. 0 shows the bitmap structure.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | processedfirst | processed last  |
| 1. **Bit in the bitmap:**
 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. **Clock rate:**
 | 12.5 MHz | 25 MHz | 50 MHz | 100 MHz | 200 MHz | reserved | reserved | reserved |

**Clock rate bitmap**

***Remove entry 13 HCM Allocation from table 12***

***Remove capHcm from table 37***

***Replace the sentence “PM-PHY enables moderate data rates from 1 Mb/s to some 100 Mb/s.” with:***

PM-PHY enables moderate data rates up to around 100 Mb/s.

***Change the sentences on P103L7-11 as follows:***

2-PAM with 8B10B line coding and RS FEC is used. The PM-PHY includes means to adapt the data rate of the link to varying channel conditions by varying the clock rate on a per PPDU basis.

***Change table 39 as follows:***

* ***Modulation: 2-PAM***
* ***Line Coding: 8B10B***
* ***Replace “Data rates with 2-PAM and 8b10b” with “Data rates”***
* ***Remove the “Min” column”***

***Replace the text on P103L15-16 with***

The base MCS for the PM-PHY use a 12.5 MHz clock rate.

***Change the sentence in P104L12 as follows:***

PPDU header fields that contain numbers shall be transmitted starting with the LSB of the number first to the MSB of the number last.

***Remove “independent of the clock rate” in P104L16.***

***Change P104L19 as follows:***

The second section is intended for channel estimation and synchronization. It enables cross- and autocorrelation with an appropriate window size.

NOTE – The general approach has been described by Schmidl and Cox [B12], Minn et al. [B3], Schellmann et al. [B10] and Goroshko et al. [B9].

For the preamble, the base sequence A8, a specific pseudo-noise sequence of length eight is used, as defined in B.2. A8 is repeated six times yielding a total sequence length of $N=48$ Each base sequence of length eight is multiplied with positive or negative sign as given below which is known to create a sharper peak after autocorrelation, compared to a double sequence of the same total length as described by Goroshko [B9]. The total preamble reads [A8 A8 A8 A8 A8 A8] where $x = 1 - x$ for elements of the sequence. The preamble is finally passed through the 2-PAM Modulator.

***Remove table 41.***

***Delete “data stream /” in P106L7***

***Remove “The MCS ID is composed as depicted in Figure 75.” in P107L12-13***

***Remove figure 75***

***Change text in P107L15-L20 as follows:***

MCSs are defined by the applied clock rate. The Clock Rate ID describes the used clock rate as defined in Table 43. The data rate for each MCS can be derived based on the corresponding clock rate and cyclic prefix duration. For instance, using RS(256,248) with 2-PAM, 8B10B and clock rate 12.5 MHz yields 9.6 Mb/s.

Table X ***(TE: adapt number)*** defines the relationship between MCS ID and clock rate.

***Insert a new table X at the end of subclause 9.2.5 as follows:***

***Create two columns MCS ID, Clock rate***

***Insert a row: MCS ID 0, Clock rate 12.5 MHz***

***Insert a row: MCS ID 1, Clock rate 25 MHz***

***Insert a row: MCS ID 2, Clock rate 50 MHz***

***Insert a row: MCS ID 3, Clock rate 100 MHz***

***Insert a row: MCS ID 4, Clock rate 200 MHz***

***Change “Channel estimation sequence, defined in B.2” to “Payload Channel estimation sequence, defined in B.2” in table 43.***

***Remove “For specific MCS, only a subset of the blocks may be used.” in P107L25.***

***Replace figure 76 with the following figure:***

***Change the text in P108L3-14 as follows:***

Header or payload data enters the transmitter and is scrambled in order to randomize uncoordinated interference. 8B10B line coding is applied as the second step. For FEC, the payload uses RS(256, 248) and the header uses RS(36, 24).

NOTE - According to Ivry [B4] and Boada [B5], a particular order of line and channel coding shown in Figure 76 achieves lowest error rates. After FEC, only the systematic part of the binary output code word (248 bits) is well balanced.

For maintaining a constant average light output, also the redundant part of the binary code word (360 – 240 = 120 bits in case of header data and 2560-2480 = 80 bits in case of payload data) passes through 8B10B line encoder. Both parts are concatenated again in a multiplexer. Subsequently, 2-PAM bit-to-symbol mapping is applied for the header.

***Remove the column Clock Rate ID in table 43***

***Remove P109L17-19.***

***Change text in P109L21-P110L2 as follows:***

The bit-to-symbol mapper is using PAM with two levels. For two levels, each input bit is mapped in one symbol. The symbols are mapped to levels as {0, 1} to {0, 1}, respectively.

***Remove table 44***

***Remove 9.3.7.***

***Remove Annex B.4***

***Remove Annex C.1***

CID I-13 / I-191 / I-9 / A-20

Replace figure 85 with the following graphic:

CID I-306

Change the contents of 4.5.1 as follows:

The IEEE Std 802.15.13 architecture is defined in terms of layers. The standard includes a specification of the PHY and MAC sublayer and their exposed interfaces. Each layer is responsible for one part of the standard and offers its services to the next higher layer. Layers make use of service access points (SAPs) based on primitives, as described in the subclause 5.8 "Concept of primitives" in IEEE Std 802.15.4-2020. Figure 5X depicts the architecture of a single device. The MAC sublayer and the PHY are described in more detail in 5.5.3 and 5.5.2.

Figure 5X OWPAN device architecture

The IEEE Std 802.15.13 MAC sublayer controls access to the medium for all types of transfers. It provides the MCPS-SAP and MLME-SAP to the higher layers. Its MCPS-SAP allows the next higher protocol layer to transmit MSDUs between peer IEEE Std 802.15.13 devices. The higher layers are a network layer, which provides network configuration, manipulation, and message routing, and an application layer, which provides the intended function of the device. The definition of these higher layers is outside the scope of this standard.

Each device involves a device management entity (DME), responsible for managing the device and OWPAN. The DME invokes MAC layer management entity (MLME) functionality through the MLME service access point (MLME-SAP). The MLME-SAP defines a set of essential primitives for network operation. Further functionality may be provided by the MAC sublayer to the DME in an implementation-specific manner.

The PHY contains the optical wireless transceiver, which is responsible for turning a PSDU into a PPDU for transmission. Thus, a series of data bits from the MAC sublayer, is transformed into an analog signal through signal processing. PSDUs, i.e., MPDUs from the MAC sublayer, are transferred through the PD-SAP of the PHY. Management functions of the PHY are invoked through the PLME-SAP.

The relationship between data units of the different layers is depicted in Figure 6X.

Figure 6X Relationship between data units of the different layers

Ensure that acronyms in the aforementioned change are correctly expanded.

CID I-243

Replace figure 91 with the following graphic:

<Figure 91 from folder>

Replace figure 92 with the following graphic:

<Figure 92 from folder>

CID I-52

Replace figure 9 with the following graphic:

